Mr. John Wilkins

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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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From the MASSACHUSETTS GAZETTE.

OHIO COMPANY.

At a Meeting of the Directors and Agents of the Ohio Company, held at the Bunch of Grapes Tavern in Boſton, the following Report was received from the Reverend Menaſſah Cutler.

Auguſt 29th, 1787.

THAT in conſequence of reſolves of Congreſs, of the 23d and 27th of July laſt, he agreed on the conditions of a contract with the board of treaſury of the United States, for a particular tract of land, containing in the whole as much as the company's funds will pay for, ſhould the ſubſcriptions amount to one million of dollars, agreeably to the articles of aſſociation, at one dollar per acre--from which price is to be deducted one third of a dollar for bad lands, and defraying the expences of ſurveying, &c.

That thoſe lands be bounded on the eaſt by the weſtern boundary of the ſeventh range of townſhips; ſouth, by the Ohio: weſt, by a meridian line drawn through the weſtern cape of the Great Kanhawa river, and extending ſo far north, that a due eaſt and weſt line from the ſeventh range of townſhips to the ſaid meridian line ſhall include the whole.

This tract to be extended ſo far northerly as to comprehend within its limits, excluſively of the above purchaſe, one lot of ſix hundred and forty acres, in each townſhip, for the purpoſes of religion--an equal quantity for the ſupport of ſchools, and two townſhips of twenty three thouſand and forty acres each, for an univerſity, to be as near the centre of the whole tract as may be; which lots and townſhips are given by Congreſs and appropriated for the above uſes for ever. Alſo three lots, of ſix hundred and forty acres each, in every townſhip reſerved for the future diſpoſition of Congreſs; and the bounty lands of the military aſſociators to be compriſed within the whole tract: provided they do not exceed one-ſeventh part thereof.

That five hundred thouſand dollars be paid to the board of treaſury upon cloſing the contract. In conſideration of which, a right of entry and occupancy for a quantity of land equal to this ſum, at the price ſtipulated, be given--and that as ſoon as the geographer, or ſome proper officer of the United States, ſhall have ſurveyed and aſcertained the quantity of the whole, the ſum of five hundred thouſand dollars more be paid, amounting in the total to one million dollars, for which the company are to be put in poſſeſſion of the other moiety of the lands above deſcribed, and receive a deed of the whole from the ſaid board of treaſury.

Whereupon Reſolved, That the above report be received, and the proceedings of Mr. Cutler be fully approved, ratified and confirmed.

Adjourned till to morrow morning eight o'clock, to convene at Mr. Brackett's tavern.

Auguſt 20.

Met according to adjournment, and continued until the firſt of September; during which time, the following reſolutions were agreed to:

That five thouſand ſeven hundred and ſixty acres of land, near the confluence of the Muſkingum and Ohio rivers, be reſerved for a city and commons.

That within the ſame tract, and in the moſt eligible ſituation, there be appropriated for a city, ſixty ſquares, of three hundred and ſixty feet by three hundred and ſixty feet each, in an oblong form, of ten ſquares in front, and ſix in depth, with a ſtreet of one hundred feet in width through each range.

That four of ſaid ſquares be reſerved for public uſes, and the remaining fifty-ſix be divided into houſe lots. That each ſquare contain twelve houſe of ſixty feet front and one hundred feet deep, and ſix lots of fifty-three and three tenths feet by one hundred and eighty feet, amounting in the total to one thouſand and eight lots. And that this plan be purſued as nearly as the ſituation of the ground will admit; and when the ſame is completed, a plat thereof, with the lots numbered thereon, be tranſmitted to the ſecretary, who ſhall notify a meeting of the agents for the purpoſe of drawing the ſaid city lots---one of which ſhall be annexed to, and become a part of each proprietary ſhare. That contiguous to, and in the vicinity of the above tract, there be laid off 1000 lots, of ſixty four acres each, as equal as poſſible in quality and ſituation, one of which, as the city lots, ſhall be conſidered a part of each proprietary ſhare, and drawn for in the ſame manner; and that a complete ſurvey and return of theſe lots be made by the 1ſt of March next to the ſecretary's office.

That, for the reception and protection of ſettlers, one hundred houſes of thirty-ſix by ſixteen feet be erected in the courſe of the enſuing autumn and winter, on the three ſides of the before mentioned oblong ſquare, and connected by a ſtockade.

That, in order to carry into execution the above purpoſes, it is abſolutely neceſſary that the ſubſcribers pay into the hands of their ſeveral agents the monies ſubſcribed, that the ſame may be paid into the hands of the treaſurer by the 4th of October next; which payment the agents are to make to the treaſurer accordingly.

That, as ſawmills and cornmills will be neceſſary in forwarding the ſettlement, propoſals from any of the ſubſcribers for erecting one or more of each kind, without expence to the proprietors, will be received by either of the directors, the treaſurer, or at the ſecretary's office (in Boſton) and ſuch propoſals will be decided upon, as ſoon as may be, after the completion of the contract with the treaſury board. And, that the manner of removing the firſt ſettlers, and ſuperintending their operations, will be agreed upon as ſoon as practicable.

Reſolved, That general James M. Varnum, be one of the directors of the Ohio company, and that colonel Richard Platt be the treaſurer.

A true copy from the journals,
WINTHROP SARGENT, Secry.

††† General Putnam informs his friends that he has been in purſuit of this tract of land for ſeveral years; that he intends to be among the firſt ſettlers, and hopes thoſe who have an inclination to encreaſe their fortunes, or remove from this to a better country, will loſe no time in becoming ſubſcribers.

Foreign Intelligence.

HAGUE, July 19.

THE marquis de Verac, ambaſſador from the French king, preſented the following memorial yeſterday, to the ſtates general:---

High and Mighty Lords,

"The king being informed that the ſtates of Holland propoſed, on the 7th inſtant, to your high mightineſſes, to have recourſe to his mediation, for conciliating the differences which divide the republic---His majeſty is highly ſenſible of this mark of confidence; and he has ordered the under ſigned, his ambaſſador, to declare to your high mightineſſes, not only that he is diſpoſed to agree thereto, but alſo that he is eager, as far as lays in his power, to re-eſtabliſh peace in the republic, and good harmony between the different members of the union.

"The king ſeizes, with haſte, this occaſion, to expreſs to your high mightineſſes, the extreme grief which theſe troubles give him, that agitate the United Provinces, and to fix your attention upon the diſaſters which muſt follow, if they are not ſpeedily terminated.

"His majeſty thinks, that to attain this ſalutary end, it is preſſing, that your high mightineſſes take the moſt ſpeedy and efficacious means to ſtop the preſent hoſtile meaſures which are preparing in many of the provinces. Your high mightineſſes thereby preventing a civil war, and facilitating the ſucceſs of a reconciliation, which is ſo deſirable to effect----This exhortation, on the part of the king himſelf, is dictated by the friendſhip which he bears to the republic, the intereſt which he takes for its preſervation, and its proſperity--and the particular attention which he has for each of its conſtituent members.

Le Marquis de Verac."

LONDON, July 11.

As far as military preparations can give alarm the alarm is given from the centre of France through every direction. In Paris the ſoldiery are recruiting in every corner, and in every place from Calais to Paris; and from Dunkirk to the Straſbourg corner of Lorrain, all the garriſons through the northern extremity of the kingdom are conſiderably reinforced. The duc de Rochambeau is at Valenciennes with an army of 12,000 men. Theſe are facts confirmed by all the lateſt letters from that country.

Extract of a letter from Oſtend, July 11.

"The number of Dutch families that are arrived here have taken up all the houſes that were empty, and the foundations of ſeveral capital buildings are laid within 200 yards of the harbour, fit for merchants, and ground marked out for more. Should the troubles in Holland continue, this will be as capital a town as Amſterdam or Rotterdam for trade and commerce. The emperor has ſent orders for erecting two docks for building large ſhips fit for the Eaſt-India trade, and in ſhort, does every thing in his power to promote the welfare and happineſs of his people.

By the Dutch mail, which arrived early this morning, we have received the following intelligence:----

The intereſt of the prince of Orange rapidly increaſes ſince his recent ſucceſs in the reduction of the town of Wyck; the troops forming the cordon of Holland, in the ſervice of that ſtate, daily deſert in great numbers to the prince's camp, and his ſerene highneſs was preparing to act with vigor in the maintainance of his privileges.

The capture of Wyck, which we already announced to our readers is confirmed. A body of one thouſand men aſſembled before Wyck in the night of Friday or Saturday ſe'nnight; the place ſubmitted without reſiſtance, that in fact it was not capable of making; and according to a letter from Utrecht, pillage and murder were committed by the captors, according to the mode adopted by the ſtadtholder party.

The capture of this place gives additional reſolution to the patriotic party, who are more determined than ever to withſtand the ſtadtholder. There were about 100 burgeſſes in garriſon in Wyck, who could not be expected to attempt to defend the place againſt 100 regulars.

Accounts from France ſpeak very poſitively of hoſtile preparations there, and that 29 ſhips of the line, and 13 frigates are fitting out with all poſſible diſpatch.

A gentleman juſt arrived from Amſterdam ſaw lord George Gordon there---and thus he deſcribes his conduct and ſituation. On his arrival in the city lord George waited on one of the magiſtrates, and informed him, 'that having been moſt cruelly perſecuted in England, he had retreated to a country very dear to him, as being the land of Proteſtantiſm and of liberty.' Lord George added, 'that as he had ſought an aſylum in Holland, he ſhould live as a private citizen, and not by any means interfere in commotions; his employment would be of a religious nature.' Lord George then took his leave, enquired for the houſe of Mr. Moſes, a Jew, which, having found, he delivered a recommendatory letter, written by a Rabbi, in Hebrew. Mr. Moſes received lord George with extreme cordiality, allotted him apartments in his houſe, where he at this moment reſides; and when the gentleman who communicated theſe particulars quitted Amſterdam, there was every reaſon to believe that lord George was preparing for circumciſion and meant to embrace Judaiſm. His lordſhip aſſociates exceſſively with people of that perſuaſion, lets his beard grow, and, in every reſpect reſembles a proſelyte. This whimſical incident is a proof of events being produced by cauſes apparently not bearing the moſt diſtant relation; for who could have ſuppoſed that the French ambaſſador, a Roman Catholic, ſhould have occaſioned a Preſbyterian to turn Jew? Yet this will be the caſe, if lord George ſhould commence Iſraelite.

July 21. By a gentleman who returned yeſterday from Liſle, in Flanders, we learn, that 12 pieces of cannon, 24 pounders, were on the march from that garriſon when our correſpondent left that city, and that 3000 men were in hourly expectation of receiving orders to march. It was rumoured that this force was intended to aſſiſt the patriots of Holland.

It is impoſſible, from the various accounts by the Dutch mail, to form any opinion reſpecting the ſtate of affairs in Holland; but we think there appears ſomething (like the dæmon that appeared between America and this country) which is friendly to neither party; and which, by creating further diviſion, will eventually at leaſt cripple the United Provinces for a century, if not totally extinguiſh their liberties.

Late on Sunday evening dispatches were received from Holland, which occasioned a cabinet council to be held immediately. The following is stated to be the purport of the intelligence received :---That in consequence of the declaration of the prince of Orange being published, a counter manifesto was drawn up, by the faction in opposition to his highness; and from Utrecht, the city wherein it originated, it was circulated with rapidity through the different provinces. The contents of this manifesto are, 1st, a positive denial of most of the assertions contained in the declaration of his highness the stadtholder; secondly, a direct crimination of his highness as the sole cause of the present dissensions, and by implication arraigning him as the enemy of his country; thirdly, an appeal to the people of the several provinces in favor of the measures already taken, which are avered to have been absolutely necessary for the preservation of their liberty: fourthly, an invitation to every well wisher to the United Provinces to come forward in the present crisis of affairs, and effectually lend their assistance; and, lastly, the manifesto announces a solemn determination to persist, even to blood, in what is termed the cause of liberty and against the usurpations, as they are deemed, of his highness the stadtholder, whom the faction have the indecency to brand with the appellation of a tyrant. Such is, in substance, the counter manifesto of a desperate cabal, which conduct, proceeding from bad to worse, will inevitably occasion the worst of evils which can befal any country---a civil war.

Letters from the Hague and Amsterdam say, that a considerable run has lately been made on the public and private banks in Holland, and that several capital houses have stopped payment.

GENERAL ELLIOTT.

On Monday night, after landing in perfect health at Portsmouth, he slept at general Ward's at Sion House, where he will, for some short time, take up his residence,

Congratulations which are united with the general voice of an admiring country, and which will continue as long as service can be remembered, or the memorable name of Gibraltar shall stand recorded in English history,

On sir George Augustus Elliott's arrival with his suite last Monday at Portsmouth, he was saluted on his coming on shore with the guns of the several batteries, and honored with every testimony of public gratitude. The artillery men went with alacrity thro' their exercise. At night there was a general illumination, and every demonstration of joy.

American Occurrences.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27.

It is reported, that his most Christian majesty's consuls in America, have issued peremptory orders to all French navy officers dispersed in the different parts of the continent on leave of absence, or otherwise, forthwith to repair and present themselves to the commander of the Royal Gallic squadron, now in the harbour of Boston.

Sept. 18. On Saturday afternoon, an express arrived in town from Boston, in 48 hours, by which we learn that the French fleet lying there, had received peremptory orders to put to sea immediately. Our account further states, that these orders were brought to Boston, by a fast sailing sloop, from which no information could be obtained, either from whence she came, or respecting the destination of the fleet.

ELIZABETH-TOWN, September 19.

Yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, the office of collector of excise for Essex county was offered at public vendue at the court-house in Newark, when, in a very crowded assembly, no person offered to bid for the same, although the sheriff (whose character requires no commendation) gave by frequent adjournments, every opportunity, even to speculators for their voice; but the measure being found more calculated for the meridian of despotic than free governments, met with a silent and universal disdain.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25.

Accounts from the state of Delaware say, that the new federal government, as proposed by the honorable convention, meets with the strong and hearty approbation of the good people of that commonwealth.

It is said, that the Rhode-Island delegates in Congress proceeded to New-York, as soon as it was known with any certainty that the federal convention was about breaking up. There is great reason to expect a rapid reformation in the politics of this state.

We are informed that the constitution proposed by the late federal convention promises to be highly popular with the citizens in New-York; and that the distinguished person from whom an opposition was predicted has expressed himself in terms favorably to the plan. Perhaps there never was a subject indeed upon which men were more unanimous, for even those who cavil at the system itself are impressed with the necessity of adopting it.

From a Correspondent.

I was walking the other day in Second street, and observed a child of five or six years old, with a paper in his hand, and lisping, with a smile, '*here's what the convention have done.*' Last evening I was walking down Arch street, and was struck with the appearance of an old man, whose head was covered with hoary locks, and whose knees bent beneath the weight of his body, stepping to his seat by the door, with a crutch in one hand, and his spectacles and the *new federal convention* in the other. These incidents renewed in my mind the importance of the present æra to one half the world! I was pleased to see all ages anxious to know the result of the deliberations of that illustrious council, whose *constitutions* are designed to govern a world of freedom! The unthinking youth who cannot realize the importance of government seems to be impressed with a sense of our want of union and system; and the venerable sire, who is tottering to the grave, feels new life at the prospect of having every thing valuable secured to posterity

Ye spirits of ancient legislators! Ye ghosts of Solon, Lycurgus and Alfred! Of the members of the grand Amphyctionic council of Greece! and of the illustrious senate of Rome! attend and bear testimony how important the task of making laws for governing empires? Attend ye ghosts of Warren, Montgomery, Mercer and other heroes who offered your lives upon the altar of freedom! Bear witness, with what solicitude the great council of America, headed by a *Franklin* and a *Washington*, the fathers of their country, have delibe ated upon the dearest interests of men, and laboured to frame a system of laws and constitution, that shall perpetuate the blessings of that independence, which you obtained by your swords!

" These are the fathers of this western clime!
Nor names more noble grac'd the rolls of fame.
When Spartan firmness brav'd the wrecks of time,
Or Rome's bold virtues fanned the heroic flame.
Not deeper thought the immortal sage inspired
On Solon's lips when Grecian senates hung;
Nor manlier eloquence the bosom fired
When genius thundered from the Athenian tongue

BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Berkeley county, Virginia, to his friend in this town, dated the 26th ult.

" At the head of New Creek, which empties into Potowmack, twenty miles above fort Cumberland, a silver mine of unknow value has had its bountiful bosom opened by a captain M'Carty, who has now a number of men at work digging the ore."

Pittsburgh, October 13.

We are informed from good authority, that the election held for Westmoreland county for representatives in general assembly, &c. appears to have been untair, and the judges have made their returns to that effect.

Proceedings in General Assembly.

Philadelphia, September 14, 1787

THE BILL FOR ERECTING A NEW COUNTY.

The order of the day for the third reading of the bill to erect parts of Westmoreland and Washington into a separate county, was called up, and the bill being read over, upon the question shall it be taken up by paragraphs? the following debate arose.

We hope, sir, that those who press this measure upon the attention of the house will favor us with some arguments to prove the propriety and necessity of adopting it. For if it is neither proper or necessary it becomes our duty to prevent a useless consumption of time, particularly at so late a period, and when our other public avocations are sufficient to fill up the remaining space of the legislative existence of the present assembly. But we conceive, that there are radical objections to the law before us, which cannot be removed by the subtlety of argument or the pomp of declamation, and these have determined us to oppose its receiving the fiat of the house. It is proposed, sir, to erect a new county, but we do not find that the proposition proceeds from the body of the people immediately interested in that event. It is proposed to erect a new county, but from an accurate calculation, we may be assured, that there will not be a sufficient number of inhabitants comprised within the boundaries, to entitle them to a representative in the General Assembly; and a county without a representative, would be a solecism in our government. Are we then to proceed in determining so important a question, to impose upon a few and scattered citizens, the burthensome establishments of a county, and upon the state the additional expence of a counsellor, and a member of the legislature, without the fullest evidence of the expediency and conveniency of the measure? At a future period the division of the western counties may probably become necessary, and the encreasing population and extent of Pittsburgh, will then point out that town as the best situation for the seat of justice. But at this period the project is extravagant and premature, inasmuch as it goes to provide for the accommodation of a people who are not yet in existence, and for the regulation of a country which is not yet inhabited by any thing but bears and savages. If, however, the house should be disposed to erect the county described in the bill before us, it certainly cannot with constitutional propriety be done at this sessions; for it must be remembered, that there are petitions received within a few days, praying that the boundaries may be extended to include a very considerable district, and we must either reject that prayer, which would not be consistent or reasonable, or we must materially alter the present lines, which would prevent our enacting it into a law, till it has been published for consideration. In every point of view, therefore, we are averse to proceeding any further in this bill.

In favor of the bill it was observed, that the only argument which had been or could be suggested in opposition to passing this law is, that it is premature. But surely this founds merely in opinion, and those who are most interested in the event, and who have sent forth their solicitations for erecting the proposed county, ought in that case to have the greatest weight with the house. But there are innumerable reasons to shew the conveniency and the expediency of the measure. With respect to the people of that district, it would reduce their trouble and expences by bringing the courts of justice to their very doors---with respect to the state at large, it would tend to increase the population of the western country, and consequently the wealth and strength of the nation. It is objected that the number of the inhabitants within the new county, would not entitle them to a representative, but this too, depends upon opinion, and in our calculation the number would be fully sufficient for that object. As to the alteration which must take place in the boundaries, in order to include the late petitions, it is too trifling to be considered as introducing the necessity of reprinting the bill for public consideration. Besides the object for which the bill was published, cannot be confined solely to the consideration of the question respecting the propriety of erecting a new county, but must be extended likewise to the propriety of the boundaries described in the bill, and in that case surely it is our duty, without any further procrastination, to adopt any reasonable amendment that our constituents recommend. As it is a measure which will be convenient to the citizens immediately affected by it, and beneficial to the state at large, we hope the bill will be taken up by paragraphs.

Upon the question, the yeas and nays being called by Mr. Brackenridge, there appeared 25 in favour of the bill, 33 against it. The speakers for taking it up by paragraphs, were Mr. Brackenridge, Mr. Fitzsimons, &c. against it, Mr. Whitehill, Mr. Baird, &c.

The second order of the day for renewing the consideration of the bill for dividing Washington county into election districts, was called up, when upon an amendment suspending the operation of the bill till the year 1788, Mr. Brackenridge contended that there was sufficient time to warn the county for the next election, and Mr. Whitehill, Mr. Findley, and the members for Washington, asserted that it was impracticable. The amendment was carried by a considerable majority, and the yeas and nays taken upon motion of Baird, seconded by Mr. Brackenridge. The bill was then debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engrossed.

GOVERNMENT.

THE natural passions of mankind lead them, and their natural wants impel them to society; for neither can their desires be gratified, nor their miseries relieved in a state of solitude. In society there must be government. Not only the vices, but the natural imperfections of the human race require it.---Were men ever so virtuous, yet unless they were also perfectly wise, a diversity of interest, opinion, humour and inclination would call for some superintending and controuling power. In the prophetic descriptions of the happiest period that mankind are ever to enjoy below the skies, government makes an essential part; nor is it omitted in the inspired representations of celestial bliss. In a society as virtuous as may be supposed, government would have little more to do, than direct the common prudentials; but so much, at least, must be done. A virtuous society

cannot be happy without government; a vicious one cannot subsist without it. Peccant humours prevailing to a certain degree destroy the natural body; and there is a certain pitch of vice that dissolves society; government must restrain the latter, as medicine checks the former. In proportion as society is more extensive and populous; more civilized and refined, more opulent and commercial, and is farther removed from the simplicity of nature, government necessarily becomes more complex and difficult; and as vice more prevails, government must be more severe. Various forms have taken place among the nations of the earth. Which form is most eligible, has been much controverted among politicians; but as well may physicians dispute what is the best remedy for diseases.--In both cases, the condition of the subjects is to be considered. Medicine will not make a patient healthy without a proper regimen, nor government render a people happy without virtue. The preference of one form to another is perhaps more in speculation than reality. A virtuous people under any form well administered will be happy; a people deep sunk in vice and corruption will be miserable under the best form. A people will usually run sooner or later into such a kind of government as is most suitable to their manners and habits. Among a virtuous people there is always a love of liberty, and their government, whatever be the form, will be administered in such a manner as to gratify this passion. A people that have lost their virtue, soon loose their passion for liberty, and of course loose their object. Their government, however liberal in its principles, becomes rigorous in its administration; and they can subsist under no other. Virtue will be free; vice must be enslaved. A people that would be happy must support the honor and dignity of government; and, that they may enjoy the greatest possible freedom under it, they must zealously cultivate and generously encourage knowledge and virtue. The main body of a people cannot be politicians. They have not leisure to attend to, opportunity to be informed of, nor ability to understand all that variety of matters, which concern the community. Many things they must leave with implicit confidence to the wisdom and integrity of the rulers. But they all understand the nature and obligations of virtue. There is therefore no way, in which they can so effectually promote their own and the general freedom and happiness, as by maintaining virtue in private practice, and encouraging it in society. No man is so inconsiderable, but he may render important services to mankind in this way. He that practises every virtue in private life, and trains up a family in virtuous principles and manners, is no useless or unimportant member of society. In elective governments the people may encourage and promote virtue by a wise and judicious choice of rulers. They should always esteem it unsafe to commit their interests in the hands of men who are themselves void of those virtues on which the happiness of society depends. Virtue exemplified in government will diffuse its salutary influence through the society. The foundation of all social virtue is a belief of the existence and government of a Deity. A regard to the Deity cannot be maintained without some public exercises of religion. Social worship is therefore necessary to the happiness of society, and to the easy administration of government, and in this view worthy the attention of every legislature, while in a higher view it deserves the regard of the individual.

The STROKE of DEATH.

A Fragment.

I AM now worth a plumb, said old Gregory, as he ascended a hill, part of an estate he had just purchased.

I am now worth a plumb, which I have just earned by strict attention to business: and I'll purchase a seat in the commons for my son, and procure a peer to marry my daughter.

I am now worth a plumb, and am but sixty five years of age, hale and robust in my constitution; so I'll eat and I'll drink and live merrily ALL the days of my life.

I am now worth a plumb, said old Gregory, as he attained the summit of a hill which commanded a full prospect of his estate; and here, said he, I'll plant an orchard; and on that spot I'll have a pinery.

Yon farm houses shall come down, said old Gregory, they interrupt my view.

Then, what will become of the farmers asked the steward who attended him?

That's their business, answered old Gregory.

And that mill must not stand upon the stream, said old Gregory.

Then, how will the villagers grind their corn, asked the steward?

That's not my business, answered old Gregory.

So old Gregory returned home; eat a hearty supper; drank a bottle of port; smoked two pipes of tobacco, and fell into a profound slumber, from which he never more awoke. The farmers reside on their lands; the mill stands upon the stream; and the villagers all rejoice in his death.

EPITAPH on a YOUNG LADY.

BENEATH this little heap, this senseless stone,
In peaceful sleep, to living guilt unknown,
Rest the last relics of a heavenly form,
That once had power the coldest breast to warm.
Not twenty years the planetary earth
Round the bright sun in journeys mark'd her birth,
Yet judgment, lively sense, and prudence join'd
With innate goodness, long possest her mind.
By conscious virtue kept from envy free,
Another's merit she would joy to see.
Thus fair and innocent, she left the stage,
A pattern, e'en in death, to riper age.
Mourn, sister Graces, for your charge is fled,
Your once best hope, the lovely Peggy's dead,
No more the blushing rose can paint her cheek,
No more the lively eye her thoughts can speak:
Or when to others' woe she lent an ear,
Drop from each beauteous orb the pearly tear;
Mute is that voice whose sweet persuasive sound
From every hearer strict attention found;
Her pure, her virgin heart no more can beat,
For cold's the breast that virtue made its seat.
O! ye who knew, who knew her well,
To every thoughtless fair her story tell;
Tell them that Death, grown wanton with his power,
Crop't from the parent tree this blooming flower;
Tell them, her youth, her beauty, could not save,
Nor could your friendship shield her from the grave.
But weep no more, too selfish the concern,
'Tis not for her, but for yourselves ye mourn;
To happier regions is the spirit fled,
Not ought of her but mould'ring clay is dead;
In heav'n she lives, where you will one day meet,
And joy eternal make your bliss complete.

ANECDOTE.

A Nobleman, too much in the stile of modern nobility, paid little attention to the discharge of his debts, except those falsely termed debts of honor. Hence his butcher, tailor, shoemaker, &c. were shuffled off from day to day, to the cruel injury of themselves and families. His butcher in particular, had danced a tedious twelvemonths attendance for the discharge of his bill: being one day more than usually importunate with the steward, his lordship's wife accidentally heard him muttering imprecations (on his departure) against her husband and family. She immediately called the steward, and enquired of him the cause of the butcher's uneasiness: he replied, that he was a saucy fellow, and demanded an immediate payment of his bill for meat. And why do you not pay him? said the lady. Because I am not in cash, answered the steward. After ascertaining the justice of the demand, her ladyship ordered the steward to take her jewels to a pawnbroker, and take up sufficient to pay his dues. A few days after, her husband desired her to dress herself for a splendid assembly. Her ladyship informed him, that she had it not in her power having pawned her jewels to pay the butcher's bill, adding that his lordship must excuse her if she thought her rank would be less injured by absence on the present occasion, than by appearing in splendor, while the just demands of a poor man went unsatisfied. Struck with the force and propriety of the rebuke, her husband immediately redeemed the jewels; and from thenceforward made a juster distinction between debts of honor & the demands of his industrious tradesmen.

The Printers request those indebted to them for the Gazette to make immediate payment, more particularly those who have not paid any part of their subscription since the commencement, as one year is now elapsed. Produce is taken in payment.

Conveyancing.

AGREEMENTS, Assignments, Awards, Bargain and Sales, Bills of Sale Bonds, Covenants, Deeds, Grants, Leases, Letters of Attorney, Letters of Licence, Mortgages, Partnership, Releases, Settlements, Wills, &c. &c. Drawn by the subscriber at his office in Chancery-lane, Pittsburgh, at a moderate price.

June 4. ROBERT GALBRAITH.

Sheriff's Sale.

Fayette County, Sept. 15, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seal of the trustees of the general loan office to me directed, will be exposed to sale in Union Town, on Monday the 15th day of October next, a tract of land containing two hundred and thirty-five acres and a quarter, lying in George township, adjoining lands of Edward Brownfield and Thomas Headdy, mortgaged to the trustees of said loan office by Empson Brownfield, and to be sold by

JAMES HAMMOND, sheriff.

Fayette County, Sept. 28, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept under the hands and seal of the trustees of the general loan office to me directed, will be exposed to sale on Saturday the 27th day of October next, in Union Town, a tract of land containing four hundred and two acres and a quarter, lying in Franklin township, called Walnut tract, situate on a branch of Redstone creek, adjoining lands of Rezin Virgin, Thomas Dunn, and David Fortners; mortgaged to the trustees of said office by John Charmicael, and to be sold by

JAMES HAMMOND, sheriff.

WHEREAS the subscriber did in January 1787, give a bond of one hundred and ten pounds, payable in January, 1789, to Thomas Girty, in part pay of a tract of land, the title of which is disputed, this is therefore to forwarn all persons not to take an assignment of said bond, as the subscriber is determined not to pay said bond, unless compelled by law, or a sufficient title made him for said land.

RICHARD BUTLER.

Carlisle, Sept. 22, 1787.

TO BE SOLD,

A GOOD Log House, well weather-boarded, with a kitchen, stable, and every convenience suitable for keeping a public house, situate in Fourth street in the town of Pittsburgh; it is occupied as a tavern at present by the subscriber. Any person may know the terms by applying as above to

WILLIAM M'MILLAN.

October 12, 1787.

N. B. The terms will be made easy to the purchaser.

LINSEED Oil prepared for painting, at Hartley's Mill near Bedford. Six shillings per gallon cash. Oct. 4.

THE subscriber (who lives in Pittsburgh) is authorised to dispose of a tract of land, situate about two miles easterly of Pittsburgh, bounded westwardly lands of the subscriber, on the north by the river Monongahela, and southwardly by lands of Oliver Ormsby. There are two valuable improvements and a mill seat on said tract. This tract contains three hundred acres, two hundred of which is excellent bottom land, extending near a mile up the Monongahela, the whole of which bottom land will produce excellent hemp or timothy; the remainder of the tract is choice arable land, and the whole well wooded and watered. Whoever may purchase the said tract, will please to apply to the subscriber who will acquaint him with the terms. The title is indisputable.

Should the above tract remain unsold the last of this month, about 100 acres of the bottom land will be laid out in five acre lots to accommodate such of the inhabitants of Pittsburgh or the vicinage with out-lots as may have occasion for them. The purchaser will find many advantages by his having more or less of these lots, as the timber thereon will nearly pay for the clearing and fencing the lot, and if sowed with timothy or clover, a crop or two will pay the first cost of the lot, &c.

A draught of the said tract is in the hands of the subscriber; he also will, in a few days, have a plat of the out-lots made out, which shall be sold on reasonable terms.

JOHN ORMSBY,

Pittsburgh, October 13, 1787.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he has taken that large and commodious inn opposite to John Lukens, esq. surveyor general, in Market-street, near the corner of Seventh-street, at the

Sign of the White Horse,

Where all gentlemen travellers and others who please to favour him with their custom, may depend upon meeting with good entertainment and kind treatment, by the public's humble servant,

ROBERT ERWIN.

Philadelphia, August 20, 1787.

N B. Persons having business in the land-office may be assisted in forwarding their business without any expence. Any commands in that line will be executed on the shortest notice.

STRAYED away from the subscribers, living in Washington county, near Pittsburgh, some time in August last, one Black Mare, eight or nine years old, thirteen hands high, neither brand nor ear mark, but has remarkable large teats, a natural trotter, also, a red roan horse, three years old, about fourteen hands high, a large lump on the near jaw, has never been docked. Whoever takes up said creatures and returns them to the subscribers, shall have Four Dollars reward for both, or Two Dollars for either.

MARCUS HULING.
JAMES WHITE.

Sept. 28, 1787.

FOR SALE,

The following TRACTS of LAND.

ONe tract situate upon the head waters of the Saw-mill run, known by the name of Col. Dorsey Pentecost's old dwelling, containing 334 acres, called Greenway.

One tract situate on Yough river, containing 400 acres, adjoining lands of Ebenezer Walker, Christopher Hays and others, called the Flatts.

One tract adjoining the above described land, containing 117 acres, called Meadow.

One tract situate within three-quarters of a mile of the Monongahela river, containing 257 acres, adjoining lands of Peter Shipley, George Martin and others, called the Sugar Hill.

Any person inclining to purchase the whole, or any part of the above described lands, may know the terms (which will be made easy to the purchaser) by applying to the subscribers at Cavet's tavern, Forks Yough. Good and indisputable titles will be given.

GABRIEL PETERSON.
NICHOLAS CLOPPER.

September 15, 1787.

At the Printing-Office, Pittsburgh, may be had,

THE Laws of this State, passed between the 30th September 1775, and the Revolution.

New Testaments, Dilworth's Spelling Books, New England Primers (with the Catechism)---Westminster Shorter Catechisms, Mother's ditto. by the dozen or single one.

The Principles of the Christian Religion, expressed in plain and easy verse, for children.

A Journey from Philadelphia to New-York, by way of Burlington and South-Amboy. By Robert Slender, stocking weaver.

Blank ledgers, journals, and receipt books.

Dutch quills, ink powder, sealing wax, wafers, &c.

Also, A few books necessary for a learner of the French language.

SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be sold for Cash, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Isaac Craig & Co. at their Distillery.

Pittsburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

AN OFFICE

For the Purchase and Sale of the various kinds of Continental and State Certificates. Also Houses, Lots and Lands, by

MATTHEW M'CONNEL,

ON the east side of Second street, between Market and Chesnut streets, seven doors below Black Horse-alley, Philadelphia. Who furnishes Certificates for the Land Office, and will carry the warrants through, clear of any commission.

All applications and orders from persons residing in any part of this, or of the United States, will be punctually attended to; whether to make purchases or sales, payments in the land office, or to receive interest at the continental loan office or state treasury.

CERTIFICATES for the LAND OFFICE

MAY *be had of the subscriber, at his office on the north side of Market-street, two doors below Fourth street and directly opposite that part of the market lately built, where every person applying may be furnished with the exact sum they may have occasion for in the land-office, and their warrants carried through without any other charge than the fees of the different offices, by*

THOMAS FORREST.

Who buys and sells all kinds of CERTIFICATES of this state, or any of the United States.

Philadelphia, Sept. 2, 1786.

John & William Irwin

Have just received at their New Store in Pittsburgh, a General Assortment of

GROCERIES and DRY GOODS, which they will sell on the lowest terms for Cash, Peltry and Country Produce.

N. B. A generous price given in Cash or Merchandize for good Ginsang. October 5.

THE following Stray Creatures have been put into the hands of the subscribers, Wood Rangers for the county of Westmoreland, viz. A grey Mare about 15 hands high, 12 years old; a grey Horse about 2 years old; a black Mare about 14 years old, 13 hands high; a sorrel Horse 12 hands high, 4 years old; a roan Mare, 4 years old, 13 hands high, she appears to have been cut for the hoaks; a sorrel Mare 14 years old, and 14 hands high, and a bay horse 14 years old, and 11 hands high.

JAMES GUTHRIE.
CHRISTOPHER TRUBY.

Greensburgh, October 5, 1787.

FOR the information of the citizens of Pennsylvania, who are creditors of the United States, notice is hereby given, that agreeably to an act of general assembly, passed the first day of March, 1786, the loan thereby opened, where certificates of debts of the United States may be funded by this state, will be closed with the last day of February next.

JOHN NICHOLSON.

Comptroller General's Office,
Philad. August 30, 1787.

WANTED,

BY the subscriber on Cross-creek, in Washington county, a Journeyman Blacksmith, to whom good wages will be given.

JOHN MARSHEL.

Sept. 26, 1787.

BARNABAS M'SHANE,

Who has for some time past kept the Inn in Black Horse Alley, is now removed to that old and commodious Tavern,

The Harp and Crown,

In Third Street.

HE begs leave to solicit the favors of his friends and the public in general, and assures those gentlemen who formerly frequented that house and the Harp & Crown, that every accommodation, both for themselves and horses, shall be furnished in the best and most careful manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

GENERAL POST OFFICE.
New-York, August 1, 1787.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the fifteenth day of October next, for the transportation of the public mails, by stage carriages from Portland, in Massachusetts, to Savannah in Georgia, for one year, commencing the first of January 1788.

The following will be considered as indispensible articles of the contracts:

That there be in each carriage, a secure and convenient place, with a good lock and key to it, to be appropriated solely to the reception of the mail.

That the mail be carried between Portland in Massachusetts, and Suffolk, in Virginia, thrice in each week from May first to November first; and twice in each week from November first to May first.

And that it be carried, between Suffolk aforesaid, and Savanna in Georgia, twice in each week from May first to November first; and once in each week from November first to May first.

That there be stated hours of arrival at, and departure from each post office; and a reasonable time allowed for making up a mail to be forwarded from each; and that, in order to ascertain the times of arrival and departure, the driver of each stage shall carry a way-bill to be furnished by the post-master general.

That the proprietors of the stages shall be answerable for the care and fidelity of the persons they shall employ in transporting the mail; and, in case of the stage being delayed by accident, the mail shall be forwarded at the expence of the proprietors, so as to arrive at each office at the stated hours.

Bonds to be given with two sufficient sureties, for the performance of each contract; and the customary oaths to be taken both by the proprietors and drivers.

In case of a coalition existing, or being hereafter formed (before the expiration of the contract) between two lines of stages upon the same route, it will be expected that the contracting proprietors shall be answerable that no letters shall be carried by the stages of the other line, to the prejudice of the revenue of the general post-office.

The necessary portmantuas and bags will be furnished at the expence of the United States; and payment will be made quarterly, the penalties for failures, if any, being first deducted.

Proposals for CONTRACTS for the following

CROSS ROADS

Will be received until the first day of December next, viz.

From Portland to Pownalborough, in the state of Massachusetts.

From the city of New-York to the city of Albany.

From the city of New-York, by way of Danbury, to Hartford in Connecticut.

From the city of Philadelphia to the town of Vienna, in Maryland.

From the town of Baltimore to the city of Annapolis, in Maryland.

From the city of Annapolis to Leonard's town, in St. Mary's county, by the route of Upper Marlborough, Piscataway, and Port-Tobacco.

From the city of Philadelphia to the town of Bedford, in Pennsylvania.

From Fredericksburgh in Virginia, to Hobb's Hole, on Rappahannock river, and from thence to the port of entry on Yeocomico, upon Potowmac river, and from thence to Urbanna, the port of entry on Rappahannock river.

From the town of Wilmington to Fayette-Ville, in the state of North-Carolina, by the route of Elizabeth-town.

From Fayette Ville, in North Carolina, to Cambden, in South Carolina, and from thence to Charleston, in same state.

And from Cambden, by the route of Columbia, to Augusta in Georgia.

The contracts for the cross roads, are to commence on the first January next, and to continue for a year. The business must be conducted at the expence of the contracter, who will have an exclusive privilege of carrying letters and packets for hire, on the route he contracts for; and all the postage and other emoluments arising therefrom. The postage charged of these roads must not exceed the rates from time to time fixed by the United States in Congress assembled, for the port of letters and packets on the main post roads.

To prevent expence or inconvenience to persons disposed to contract, either for the main or cross roads, they are informed that a personal attendance is unnecessary at present: It will be sufficient if they send their proposals in writing to the post master general at his office, No. 29, Broad Way, New-York.

By order of the Post Master General,

JAMES BRYSON, Assistant.